BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1811. [NUMBER 972.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Administration with the Will annexed, of XAVIER REMEDIOS DE NORONHA heretofore of Bombay, and afterwards of Demaun, Portuguese Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to REGINALDO CAETANO DE NORONHA of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, who is a Creditor on the Estate of the said deceased.

Bombay, April 11th 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN HULL, in Command of the 1st Battalion 4th Native Regiment, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant W. E. HURST, of the same Corps, deceased; has, after paying the Funeral Charges, Servant's Wages, &c. remitted the Balance, Rupees Five Hundred and Sixty-one, Two Quarters and Seventy Reas, to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, to be deposited in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

Surat, 16th March 1811.

FIRST Madras Government LOTTERY, FOR 1811.

MESSRS. FORBES and Co. have received for sale, a few Tickets of the Second Class of this Lottery, which may be had on application at their Office, untill the 10th proximo, at Rupees 120 each ready money.

Bombay, 19th April 1811.

Advertisement.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

AT

Messrs. Mitchell & Co's.

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

A Consignment of High Cast ARAB HORSES.

Terms, Ready Money.

N B. Amongst the above are a pair (which for the convenience of those wanting such) have been broken in to answer for a Curricle or Chariot.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Courier Office,

THE

INDIAN KALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JAMES FERGUSSON SAUNDERS, & Mr. JOHAN JACOB WIEHE beg leave to inform the Public, that they have entered into Copartnership, and established a House of Agency, under the firm of SAUNDERS WIEHE & CO. at the Isle of France, where they will be happy to receive Orders and Consignments from all parts of India, and hope by care and assiduity, to give satisfaction to those, who may favour them with their Commands.

Any further particulars respecting S. W. & Co. may be learned on application to MESSRS. PALMER & Co. *Calcutta,* MESSRS. FORBES & Co. *Bombay,* & MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT, D' MONTE & Co. *Madras.*

IN THE AFFAIRS OF

Nasserwanjee Monackjee,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Stipulated Dividend of twenty five per Cent upon the debts of NASSERWANJEE MONACKJEE continues to be paid at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. on Mondays and Fridays in every week between the hours of 12 and 3 o'Clock.

W. T. MONEY,
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
HORMARJEE BOMANJEE,

Bombay, 20th March 1811.

Baxter, Son & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 22d Instant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET.

THE Wearing Apparel and Effects of the late Assistant Surgeon HEATHERLY deceased. Some articles of furniture amongst which are some elegant Stone China Tiffin Setts in Rosewood Trays, two patent Copying Machines, a few Casks of rejected Beer, some Pale Ale in Bottles, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock precisely will be put up and sold without reserve, a Phaeton with a pair of fine young Arab Horses and Harness, several Saddle and Buggy Horses, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, April 20, 1811.

TO BE SOLD

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY

CALENDER,

AND ALMANAC.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12, APRIL 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Furlow granted to Ensign Laurie of the 1-2 Native Infantry under date the 24th December 1810, is extended to the 1st September next.

Colonel Evan Lloyd the Officer Commanding the Souther Division of Guzerat, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

Second Regiment Ensign Thomas Gordon to be Lieutenant Vice Lloyd, Cashiered the Service by the Sentonce of a General Court Martial,—Date of rank 10th April 1811.

Bombay Castle 13th April 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in order to afford additional protection to the Caves on Elephanta, to direct that, that Island be, infuture, considered among the outposts of this Garrison, and be placed under the charge of a European Serjeant of Invalids, to be selected by the town Major, to whom all reports and references for instructions are accordingly to be made.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Governor.

A few English papers have been received by the Futteh al Wadood, from which we have been favored with the following articles of intelligence relative to the declination of the East India ships.

For Bombay and China; Cumberland, Williamson; Dorsetshire, Browne; Essex, Nesbitt and Addington, Kirkpatrick: to be in the Downs the 27th December.

For Madras and China; Nottingham, Campbell &c. to be in the Downs 25th January.

For Bombay direct; Scaleby Castle, Lock; to be in the Downs 29th April.

For China direct; Charles Grant, Harrington to be in the downs 5th March.

On the 5th of October the Milford from Bombay arrived at Falmouth; all the other Bombay ships weresaid then to be daily expected.

The Sarah Christiana and William Pitt from Madras arrived in September.

The Cumbrian had not sailed on the 9th of October.

By these papers which reach to October 9th, it appears that accounts from Lord Wellington's army down to the 24th September had reached London. They contain only his retreat after the the fall of Almeida to his position on the Seira de Arcoba or hilly range between the Vorega and the Mondego, where he was attacked by Massena on the 25th and 26th. The accounts from Constantinople however shew the result of these attacks to have been such as to have enabled his Lordship to continue a retreat conducted, apparently, with consummate generalship to Torres Vedras near Cintra.

In the month of September and in the early part of October nothing very remarkble occurred in Great Britain. Another of the brothers of the opulent family of Goldsmid had destroyed himself in consequence of alarm from the increase of discount on *Omnium* to 10 per Cent. A Committee of the most considerable Merchants had examined the books of the house and reported that if time were granted the debts would be paid.

Lucien Buonaparte with his wife, seven Children and a Suite of forty persons first went to *Cagliari* and was afterwards sent to *Malta* in the *Pomona* frigate *Capt. Barne* where he was received with great respect by General Oakes but informed that he must consider himself as a prisoner of war.

We are sorry that our efforts to procure the means of gratifying our readers with a more ample feast of English Intelligence have been unfortunately without success. The curiosity of the public, after the lapse of so long a period as seven months without the receipt of an English Newspapers must be more than ordinarily keen, and our regret at the failure of our exertions is proportionably great.

The arrival of an American vessel at Madras has brought inteligence from England down to the 19th of October, which our readers will find under the head of Madras intelligence.

By letters of the 8th instant we learn that on the passage to Madras a mutiny broke out on board the Culele, one of the Arab Transports, commanded by Captain Howe. The Nocqedah headed the Arab mutineers and they had succeeded in getting down the Captain, when he was relieved, by the second mate, just in time to prevent his death. The ringleaders were distributed among the other transports in the fleet and a trial of them had commenced.

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On Saturday last the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol delivery for the Town and Island of Bombay and its dependencies, were holden before the Hon'ble Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH Knight Recorder and his Associates, in the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

About half past ten o'Clock the Court was opened by Proclamation, and the usual forms were gone through when the following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, Esq. *Foreman.*

N. H. Smith,	J. Shrapnell,
G. V. Drury,	J. Forbes,
C. Shubrick,	M. Forbes,
Wm. B. T. Croziet,	J. Kaye,
H. Agar,	R. E. Stephenson,
G. Lukin,	J. H. Pelly,
T. Turner,	Wm. Dennifton,
C. Keys,	J. Wedderburn,
Wm. Mainwating,	J. Lawrence,
E. Lloyd,	E. Taylor, and
C. C. Mackintosh,	Wm. Mackintosh, Esqrs.

The Recorder then charged the Grand Jury.

He observed that if the labour of the Sessions were to be estimated by the number of indictments it would appear very formidable. But the far greater part of them related to larcenies of various sorts, which would probably occupy little time and which required no explanation.

Respecting one case happily of a very singular nature and deeply interesting to the honour of the British name he should spare himself and his audience the pain of making any observations, till it should fall to the lot of another Jury to decide whether the most infamous of crimes had been committed by an English Officer or the most infamous of conspiracies had been formed against him.

There was one indictment against two natives for conspiring to fabricate and utter debased coin and for having coining instruments in their possession without due authority. If any legal difficulties should be found to belong to that indictment it was unnecessary to embarrass the Grand Jury by the consideration of them as the persons accused would afterwards have the full benefit of all such difficulties and doubts.

Another indictment of rather a peculiar nature was to be preferred against some natives who had kidnapped a young girl or rather a child of free condition in the Mahratta territory and sold her on this Island as a slave for purposes of a most immoral kind. The indictment was copied from the famous case of Lord Grey and Lady Henrietta Berkeley, and adapted with considerable ingenuity by the clerk of the Crown, to the circumstances of the present case.

It was indeed properly an aggravated species of slave trade and it was due in justice to Marquis Wellesley to observe that he had prohibited the slave trade throughout India in the beginning of 1805. But some essential conditions were wanting to give that Regulation the force of a penal law in this Island.

It happened also that, by a very natural oversight likely to be corrected as soon as it was observed, the prohibition to trade in slaves was confined to the Coast of Africa, the great seat of the evil, in that noble statute of the Forty Seventh of George the Third, Session First, Chapter Thirty Sixth, "the *Act for the abolition of the Slave Trade*" the principal ornament and distinction of the British Code in the present age.

It was however most fortunate that as it expressly prohibits that system of crimes in all "*Territories in His Majesty's possession or occupation*" the beneficent operation of that excellent law would immediately reach the Islands Mauritius and Bourbon lately reduced by His Majesty's arms.

The conquest of these Islands was, on other accounts, a subject of congratulation even from the Bench of Justice. It was an advantage to the general intercourse of mankind by reestablishing in

the midſt of ſurrounding war, what he truſted might be called, the ſecurity of peace throughout the Indian ſeas. It was a benefit to the conquered by reclaiming ancient and fertile European Colonies from the condition of Poſts for Piratical adventurers and reſtoring them to the ſociety of the commercial world.

But in no reſpect was it ſo juſt a ſubject of congratulation as by becoming the means of aboliſhing one of the few remaining branches of that ſyſtem of "Manſtealing" which impudently uſurped the reſpectable name of a trade. A ſpecimen of that branch had occurred about 3 years ago in a Prize cauſe before the Vice Admiralty Court of Bombay, of which he ſhould mention a few particulars, but, as it was not his wiſh to excite unneceſſary odium againſt individuals, without naming either the ſhip or the maſter.

A ſhip of 200 Tons ſailed from Moſambique on the 19th of May 1806 with a cargo of 376 ſlaves and arrived at Mauritius on the 10th of July with only 195 remaining alive, having, in a voyage of ſeven weeks, loſt 181 ſlaves or only ſeven leſs than one half of the whole number. There was no trace, in the evidence, of any infectious diſeaſe or of any other extraordinary cauſe of this mortality unexampled even in the barbarous annals of the weſtern ſlave trade, and characteriſtic of this branch of that traffic carried on at a greater diſtance from the controul of European opinion and laws.

This conqueſt was one of the circumſtances which, if the preſent ſingular ſtate of colonial commerce and dominion continued for a few years longer, would enable Great Britain by her authority or her influence * with the moſt perfect facility and with little reſiſtance even from imaginary intereſt, to deſtroy that traffic beyond the poſſibility of revival and thus to complete that memorable attonement to humanity which ſhe has ſo nobly begun.

The Grand Jury having now retired, in a ſhort time returned a true bill againſt Syed Alley for grand larceny; who on arraignment having pleaded guilty was ſentenced in conſideration thereof to ſix months impriſonment.

Budroo Moyedeen was next ſet to the Bar and arraigned for a larceny in the dwelling Houſe of Edward Taylor Eſq. He pleaded guilty, and was ſentenced to be tranſported to Prince of Wales's Iſland for fourteen years.

There was another Bill againſt Budroo Moyedeen for a larceny in the dwelling Houſe of Mr. Boyce.

Nurbaram Keſſoor was next arraigned for a larceny in the dwelling Houſe of one Mooteyram Loldaſs, and pleaded guilty; he was ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years to Prince of Wales's Iſland.

Farzia Liver arraigned for burglary at Mahim, pleaded guilty and was ſenteneed, to be publicly whipped through the Town of Mayhim, and afterwards to be impriſoned for three years in the Gaol of Bombay.

The parties concerned in the kidnapping and afterwards in ſelling as a ſlave a girl named Sagoona, were then ſet to the bar, (i e).

Sutſett Witſett,
Curſon Coverjee,
Echau Coſban,
Ramjee Naique, and
Nurſavant Gunſawant,

they immediately ſtated that the tranſactions as charged againſt them were true; but that they were unconſcious of having committed any crime.

The Court having repreſented to them how criminal and diſgracefull their conduct was when brought before a Britiſh Tribunal; in conſideration that the preſent offence appeared to have been committed, through ignorance of the law, ordered the priſoners to be diſcharged, on condition of paying the expences of the girl Sagoona's journey to her native country.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of Puna Pudumſing and Govind Lelah who were indicted for conſpiring to utter baſe coin, and for having the implements of coining in their poſſeſſion, with intents to coin baſe Goldmohurs, and utter them in payment.

This trial occupied the Court a conſiderable part of the day the priſoners were both found guilty.

But their Counſel Mr. Morley having moved in arreſt of judgement that debaſing the Coin of Bombay is not an indictable miſdemeanor.

The Court reſerved the queſtion to be argued on the firſt day of the next Term.

Hurybhoy Ameer and Bhowandaſs Dewjee were next ſet to the bar, and arraigned; the former for burglary; and the latter for receiving the ſtolen property; they both pleaded guilty, and were ſentenced to be tranſported for fourteen years to Prince of Wales's Iſland.

There were three other Bills againſt Bhowanaſs Dewjee and he appeared to be a notorious receiver of ſtolen property.

Rama Bhogah, arraigned for larceney pleaded guilty and was ſentenced of two years impriſonment.

The Court then adjourned till Monday the 15th when it was occupied almoſt the whole day in the trial of a European: decency forbids us to mention any further particulars, than that the Jury having retired for about three quarters of an hour returned a verdict of guilty and the Priſoner was ſentenced to be tranſported for life to new South Wales.

Gunnoo Govind was then ſet to the bar and tried for robbery,

This caſe was ſo clear that the Jury without retiring, found a verdict of guilty; and the priſoner was ſentenced to be placed in the Pillory on the ſpot where the robbery was committed with labels deſcriptive of his offence and afterwards tranſported for life to Prince of Wales's Iſland.

Another Bill had been found againſt this priſoner for an aſſault with intent to drown a lad of about twelve years of age.

The Court having now finiſhed all the trials, Terence Fitzpatrick the priſoner for whom an arreſt of judgement at the laſt Seſſions had been prayed, on a defective indictment, was brought to the bar and after a ſolemn and impreſſive admonition from the Honorable the Recorder was diſcharged by proclamation.

The Seſſions were then diſſolved.

ARRIVALS,]—Lieut. Blake, 9th Regiment.
Lieutenant Wilſon, 2d Bat. 1ſt, Regt.
Captain Ramſey, ditto.
Lieutenant C. B. James, 2d Bat. 2d Regt.
Lieut. McKenzie, 1ſt Bat. 18th Regt. M. N. I.
Enſign Bellamout.
Major Long, 1ſt Bat. 18th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieutenant Swann, Ditto, Ditto.
Cornet R. Mortimer, 2d Madras Cavalry.
Lieutenant Robertſon, Artillery.
DEPARTURES.]—Captain Smith, 2d Bat. 8th Regiment.
Captain Burcke, Ditto, Ditto.
Captain C. J. Bond, Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

April 15th Arrived Ship Futteh al Wadood, Captain Charles Williams, from Buſhire.

16th Ship Mary, Captain Beecher, from Calcutta.

19th Ship Boſſora Packet, Captain Clement, from Calcutta, Paſſenger Lieutenant Colonel Robertſon.

17th Sailed Arab Grab Ship Cadry, Naquadah Abdulla ben Eſſob, to Pulo Penang.

Calcutta Intelligence.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

FEBRUARY 23, 1811.

John Hayes, Eſq. Maſter Attendant at this Preſidency, to be Commodore of the Honourable Company's ſhips of War and other ſhips and veſſels at preſent employed on foreign ſervice.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MARCH 16, 1811.

Mr. F. Hawkins, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Diviſion of Patna.

Mr. W. T. Smith, Second Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. T. H. Ernſt, Third Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. C. Smith, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Diviſion of Benares.

Mr. J. D. Erſkine, Third Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. J. Elliot, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Diviſion of Dacca.

Mr. R. Turner, Judge and Magiſtrate of Moorſhedabad.

Mr. H. Dumbleton, Judge and Magiſtrate of Allahabad.

Mr. H. Hodgſon, Judge and Magiſtrate of Nuddea.

MARCH 21, 1811.

Mr. J. W. Sage, Regiſter of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Diviſion of Calcutta.

Mr. P. Monckton, Regiſter of the Zillah Court at Rungpore.

Mr. F. Balfour, Collector of the Diſtrict of Cawnpore.

Mr. J. W. Grant, Collector of the Diſtrict of Goruckpore.

MARCH 22, 1811.

Mr. H. Oakely, Aſſiſtant Judge at Jeſſore.

Mr. J. Eyre, Regiſter of the Zillah Court at Jeſſore.

Mr. James Lowther, Regiſter of the Zillah Court at Allahabad.

Mr. R. Morrieſon, Regiſter of the Zillah Court at Mirzapore.

Mr. W. Forreſter, Regiſter of the Zillah Court at Meerut.

Mr. J. Curtis, Regiſter of the Zillah Court at Sylhet.

MARCH 26, 1811.

Mr. W. Gorton, Collector of the Diſtrict of Dinagepore.

Mr. N. J. Halhed, Aſſiſtant to the Superintendent of Police in the Weſtern Provinces.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 6.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

H. Compton, Eſq. Standing Counſel to the Company, of Fort St. George.

Mr. Henry Mortlock, Deputy Perſian Tranſlator to Government.

Lieutenant William Godley, to be Adjutant to the 1ſt Battalion 21ſt Regiment, vice Oliver.

Captain J. S. Fraſer, to be Barrack Maſter at the Preſidency.

Lieutenant C. B. M. Johnſton, to be an Aſſiſtant in the Adjutant General's department.

This morning arrived the Honourable Company's Cruizer Mornington, accompanied by the Hon'ble Company's Yatch Phœnix from Calcutta, having on board the Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General of India. On the Mornington's coming to an anchor his Lordſhip's flag was ſaluted by Nineteen Guns from the Garriſon of Fort St. George, which was immediately returned by the Honorable Company's Cruizer.

The Troops are ordered under Arms at five o'clock this afternoon, when it is expected his Lordſhip will land, under the honors due to his rank.

MASQUERADE.

The elegant and hoſpitable manſion of Mrs. Oakes was open on Friday evening the 29th ultimo, for the reception of Maſks to a Ball and Supper; It was one of the moſt agreeable and beſt conducted Entertainments this Preſidency has ever witneſſed—being literally an uninterrupted ſcene of enjoyment, gaiety and delight.

The party began to aſſemble about ten in the evening and before eleven, the Rooms were crowded in every part—The lawn before the houſe was brilliantly illuminated with lamps to the ſteps of the front Veranda—Rich cut glaſs Chandeliers adorned the hall and other apartments thrown open for the occaſion—and every preparation appeared to have been made, which good taſte aided by correct judgement could effect.

Mrs. Oakes received, with her accuſtomed affability and politeneſs, her numerous Viſitors, unmaſked, in a full dreſs of Black Velvet, richly trimmed with white point lace. A profuſion of the moſt ſuperb diamonds adorning the head and other parts of the dreſs.

A group of Bergeres moſt elegantly attired ſhortly attracted more than common attention, they were repreſented with all their national gaiety of character by Mrs. Doveton, Miſs D'Chezmont and the Miſs Mottets, Colonel Blacker, Mr. Piele, Mr. Mortlock, Captain Doveton and Lieutenant Piele—who after delighting the company with a French Figure Dance in the firſt ſtile of excellence, addreſſed the fair Hoſteſs in a moſt pathetic manner—detailing the miſeries they had endured in their Native land, which they had now renounced, and fled to theſe hoſpitable ſhores, to partake of that protection which Britons ever ſhew to the diſtreſſed, from whatever country driven—They were received with great complacency and invited to partake of the feſtivities of the evening.

Major Caldwell, as a Blind Fiddler, accompanied by Lady Barlow, Miſs Caldwell, Captain Trueman and Lieutenant Clode, as Ballad ſingers, delighted the throng with ſeveral well executed Iriſh Airs, in which, we underſtand, her Ladyſhip greatly excels—The ſongs were given with uncommon ſkill and drew down the repeated plaudits of the company.

A party of Swiſs Payſans, conſiſting of Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Neile, Mrs. Browne, Miſs Chippendale and Miſs Browne, accompanied by Mr. Cooke, Mr. Pybus and Mr. Woolfe, were dreſſed in all the chaſteneſs and ſimplicity of their Native country, and executed the Swiſs dance with great correctneſs.

Colonel Agnew as a Scotch Griffin Cadet, loaded with letters of recommendation from the North to the great men of Madras—Covered with duſt, devoured by muſquitoes and robbed by Natives, entered the circle with Lieutenant Low, as a Dubaſh on whom he could rely—The ſucceſs of the two characters can only be conceived by thoſe acquainted with the talents of the performers—we however hazard nothing by ſaying, that they were among the moſt ſucceſsful attempts of the Evening.

Captain Briggs and Captain Little were attired as Perſians, and very good maſks—but had few opportunities of diſplaying their knowledge of Eaſtern literature.

Mr. Thomas Oakes as the great Lambert was an uncommon good repreſentation—but the character, we fear, was not ſufficiently known to attract that attention, which the performance ſo juſtly merited.

Mr. Richard Parry gave ſome of the moſt beautiful paſſages from Shakeſpear, with great feeling and effect—and would have been much followed, but from the extreme crowd which filled the apartments. As a Quack doctor ſelling his Noſtrums, he was equally ſucceſsful—they were recommended by a judicious well written handbill, ſetting forth their reſpective qualities—which want of room prevents our inſerting.

Miſs Gahagan and Miſs Barlow as an old Maid and Aunt and her Niece perambulated the rooms for a conſiderable time—the attentions of the Beaus to the latter were extremely guarded, from the vigilant eye which the old Lady kept on all who approached the invaluable treaſure committed to her charge.

Lady Strange, Mrs. Greenway and Mrs. Cotton appeared in the character of Antiques dug from Herculaneum—It was however aptly obſerved, that they muſt have deſcended from a higher and brighter region, for the ſolace, comfort and happineſs of thoſe, to whom Providence has conſigned them.

Mrs. Dalton as the Queen of Sheba in ſearch of a Solomon, was dreſt in an antique coſtume of Scarlet, moſt taſtefully trimmed with a rich gold border. On the head a Diadem emboſſed with gold and on her feet Sandals of correſponding ſplendour and workmanſhip—The dreſs was truly Majeſtic and ſhe was hailed as Queen by all preſent.

Captain Chaſe was a moſt capital maſk, as Bridgettina Lappet, Fancy Dreſs Maker, to her late Imperial Majeſty Joſephine—the happy manner in which he diſplayed the contents of his box excited the riſible faculties of thoſe who were fortunate enough to become the object of his attention.

Mr. Thomas Gahagan, dreſſed in a rich and elegant Livery, of yellow, pink and blue ſilks, as footman of the Houſe, was quite at home and attracted much notice. His perſevering and aſſiduous attention, particularly to the Ladies; the cards which he diſtributed in the name of his Miſtreſs, returning the company thanks for their viſit, and requeſting them to make it long; together with his own aſſurance, that every accommodation and convenience had been prepared by him for their reception, procured him the favour and praiſe of all.

Mr. George Gahagan was dreſſed the ſame as his Brother and equally attentive to the company.

Captain Dickſon diſplayed much humour in the character of an old Cloathſman, and added conſiderably to the hilarity and mirth of the ſcene.

Mrs. Caldwell, firſt as Folly throwing an Infant to the byeſtanders, and ſubſequently as a Merchant vending of Rhubarb, attracted great attention, from the correct coſtume of her dreſſes and the vivacity and pleaſantry of her manner.

Miſs D'Grenier in a rich mooriſh dreſs, intereſtingly beautiful and engaging, was univerſally followed and admired throughout the Evening—It was a diſplay of no common attraction and its force fully felt and acknowledged.

Mr. Waring of the 59th Regiment as a French Hair Dreſſer had all the Mauvais Honte of the profeſſion, and was extremely attentive to his cuſtomers.

Captain Watts of the 59th Regiment as a Phthiſical old Gentleman was not eaſily recognized—but much tormented by a turmagent old Lady who conſtantly followed him—the latter character ably ſupported by Lieutenant Parſons of the 22d Dragoons.

Mr. Wayte and Mr. Henry Oakes in the character of Gog and Magog, aſcended the Veranda for the purpoſe of joining in the feſtivities of the Evening—but the buſtle of the ſcene, gave little ſcope to the undertaking.

Captain Tylden as a Cobler in his Stall hung about with Lottery ſchemes and old ſongs, was one of the beſt ſupported characters in the circle—his blunt and ready wit was completely at command, and his ſongs given with much humour and effect.

Colonel Hare as a Recruiting Serjeant, and Colonel Conway as a Recruit were quite at home—and looked the characters they ſupported.

Mr. Richard Oakes as a Waggoner—Lieut. Bowler and Miſs Dodſon as Quakers, Lieut. C. M. Johnſon as a Friar—Mr. W. Hall as a Fakeer—Lieut. Blackiſton as Frederick the Great—Dr. Anneſley as an old Woman—Lieut. Johnſon of the Cavalry, as a Lady of Faſhion, Mr. Hill as Mrs. Penelope Plaſtic, Col. Bruce as a Spaniſh Grandee, and Mr. Ellis aa a Witch were completely in character.

Mr. Pitt as a Ballad Singer was unqueſtionably in his element—His ſongs called forth the loudeſt plaudits and gave univerſal ſatisfaction and delight.

A Group of Bacchanals, moſt claſſically attired, affords the higheſt entertainment at the cloſe of Evening—The party conſiſting of Lady Barlow, Mrs. Oakes, Miſs Gahagan, Captains Trueman, Dillon, Johnſon, Spiuks and Chaſe, ſupported their reſpective parts with the greateſt ſpirit and animation.

Colonel Agnew in the character of Sir Gregory Goſſip, a London Phyſician, was liberal in his advice, attentive to his Patients and aſſumed all the conſequence of a thorough paced London Practitioner. He had ſcarcely taken one patient in hand, before he received a ſummons from his man (moſt ably repreſented by Captain Tylden) to attend in another quarter, where his abilities were

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* In the 10th Article of the Treaty of Alliance between His Britannic Majeſty and the Prince Regent of Portugal ſigned at Rio de Janeiro on the 19th of February 1810, His Royal Highneſs declares that he is "fully "convinced of the INJUSTICE and IMPOLICY of the "SLAVE TRADE and has reſolved to cooperate with "His Britannic Majeſty in the cauſe of HUMANITY "AND JUSTICE by taking the moſt efficacious means "for bringing about a gradual abolition of the Slave "Trade throughout the whole of his Dominions" and with that view he "immediately aboliſhes all trading "in Slaves on any part of the Coaſt of Africa not actually belonging to his Dominions."

The ſame excellent Treaty [article 9] ſtipulates that the inquiſition ſhall never be eſtabliſhed in South America and implies its approaching abolition in Portugal and in the other Dominions of His Royal Highneſs.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH 1811.

(Continued from the laſt Page.)

The firſt of theſe bills ſhould be a *Place Bill*, not certainly to exclude the miniſters and principal members of the boards from the Houſe of Commons; for their preſence there is the beſt check to the executive, and is moreover the only conceivable way of carrying on public buſineſs. But a bill for limiting the numbers of inferior placemen—ſuch as puiſne lords of the Treaſury and Admiralty, Board of Controul, and leaving the head of each and a leading member. Theſe inferior perſons at preſent enjoy mere ſinecures. They do nothing but vote. They are made lords of the Treaſury, &c. not becauſe there is any thing for them to do, or becauſe they are fit for it if there were—but becauſe they can get into parliament, and will by their offices be always within call and ready to vote. They are paid nominally for ſinecure places—really for miniſterial votes. They are a dead weight on every diviſion, becauſe being always on the ſpot, and well diſciplined and paid, they are equal to three times as many irregulars or volunteers. If fifteen or twenty of theſe were excluded, firſt, the boards would be filled with able officers, and would become effective; and next, the overgrown influence of the Houſe would be ſenſibly diminiſhed. Secondly, a bill for reforming the repreſentation of the Scotch counties. In Scotland no law ever was paſſed ſimilar to our ſtatute of Weſtminſter 3d, commonly called *quia emptores*, and no check was ever impoſed upon ſubinfeudations. Hence the real property of the land and the feudal ſuperiority are quite diſtinct and ſeparable from each other. One man may hold, and does conſtantly hold the *ſuperiority*, and another the *property*. But the former alone can vote for a member.

It is as if a man were a lord of a manor (in England) which was entirely parcelled out in copyholds, and received in quit-rents waiſs, &c. 40s. yearly from his copyholders, without an acre of land in his manor; he alone could vote, his revenue being little more than nominal, while the copyholders would have no votes, though they might poſſeſs eſtates of 10,000 a year each. Thus in Scotland a man ſells his lands &c. keeps his vote, or ſells his vote and keeps his land, and thus all the country members might be choſen by a few rich Jews born in England, reſiding in London or Amſterdam, or by one ſuch Jew. This is an *extreme caſe*,* but the *real* evils are great. It has followed, firſt that the voters are few in numbers, in the largeſt about 150, in others 40 or 50, in ſome 14 to 20, in one 11, in one a ſingle voter, and as it happens no perſon eligible, for the voter is a judge, and only votes lenient can be elected, ſuch at leaſt was the caſe laſt election. Even in the moſt populous counties a compromiſe takes places between a few leading families; who can make more votes at pleaſure, and in whoſe hands numbers of the exiſting votes are.

Secondly, it has followed that many very wealthy landholders in every pariſh have no votes at all; but thirdly and chiefly that a trafficis eſtabliſhed in votes, moſt hurtful both to the voter and the member, the country and the parliment; for a man buys a vote in a country where there are few, and where parties are nearly balanced. It is a ſource of revenue to him, it provides his children with cornetcies, cadetcies, writerſhips, his dependants with places in the exciſe and cuſtoms, his widow and daughters with penſions. The member is a ſlave, ſuppoſe him ever ſo independent himſelf, (and this is ſuppoſing a great deal) he muſt become a ſuitor at the miniſter's levee for places to his voters, it is the tenure by which he ſits, and again he can only get theſe places by ſervice in the Houſe of Commons, he muſt be conſtantly at the vote; it is the tenure by which he gets his places; all the morning at Downg-ſtreet at the miniſter's feet, all night in the houſe at the miniſter's back. Such is his life ſuch muſt it be, but ſuch it is in realfact. The 30 Scotch county members are as regular in their attendance and votes as the 15 or 20 inferior placemen. You find them always there. In a houſe of 70 members perhaps the average of the ſeſſions, I dare venture to ſay you will find 30 Scotch, the right propertion being only 4 or 5, this includes the borough as well as country members, but I am ſpeaking of the latter only.

Now why ſhould not this groſs abuſe be done away? Why not reſtore the Scotch counties to the ſame footing with the Engliſh, which they originally had, and which they would ſtill have had, if there had been a law againſt ſubinfeudations made by the Scotch parliament. I will mention another fact though it may be invidious. In the firſt diviſion on Walcheren the oppoſition had 39 *Engliſh* country members, 25 *Iriſh*, and 6 *Scotch*. The miniſtry 37 *Engliſh* country members, 20 *Iriſh* and no leſs than 20 *Scotch*.

In the other diviſions, the majority of Engliſh county members was conſiderably greater, but the to al of counties was for government by means of the Scotch members†

The advantage of this plan would be, that *it pledges us to no Engliſh reform which any man objects to*;* it does little more than bring things to the former level between the two countries—It is not very unpopular. It was patronized by a large ſociety in Scotland in 1791 and 2, at the head of which were the chief baron and the lord advocate; (Mr. Dundas) now Chief Baron. It would greatly improve the character and ſituation of Scotland, but chiefly it would *improve the parliament*. Thirdly—the Engliſh copyholders ſhould be rendered electors on the ſame principle; they are excluded on the ſame feudal principles which exclude the Scotch vaſſal proprietors, viz. becauſe their anceſtors were villains and vaſſals when the leſſer barons firſt elected repreſentatives; they ſhould clearly be allowed to vote, though the qualification might be made higher than in freeholders. But beyond this trivial change we are not called to go by previous and more important alteration of the Scotch rights of election,—Laſtly—It is adviſeable to lay the foundation of a Scotch and Engliſh Borough reform, but with infinite caution, and avoiding a principle of diſfranchiſement above every thing. Edinburgh is the only Scotch town which chuſes a member, the other towns are thrown into diſtricts, each borough chuſing a delegate; and the whole delegates from each diſtrict chuſing the member who repreſents the borough. All the boroughs, and Edinburgh and Glaſgow as well as the reſt, are quite cloſe, the corporation of magiſtrates alone electing (to this there is one exception, viz. Sterling, which was thrown open for bribery 30 years ago.) Now it would be better to begin merely with giving *Edinburgh* a popular elect on there.

There are ſerious objections to what at firſt might ſeem deſirable, giving Glaſgow a ſimilar reform.—For that town is one of the boroughs, which elect a member amongſt them, and it could not have its own election without diſfranchiſing the others: Edinburgh chuſes a member uſeſs, and in throwing it open, you only invade the rights of the corporation. A change which would be a ſmall price for the benefits to be purchaſed by it.† —The population of Edinburgh is very ſingularly compoſed—8000 people without trade or manufactures, with a large and enlightened body of lawyers and clergy, a famous and flouriſhing univerſity, and the winter reſidence of all the conſiderable landholders in Scotland. It is nearer what Dublin will be (from ſimilar cauſes) than any other place in the empire—and it is peculiarly well calculated for a popular election. Such an election would improve the elections all over Scotland, and the ſucceſs of the experiment, ſo partially tried, would ſecure a favourable reception for ſubſequent impibvements. Moreover it would not commit you to any ſcheme of indefinite borough reform in England—it would only oblige you to give a repreſentation to ſome one or two great towns, as Manchester or Birmingham, as ſoon as ſome borough like Malden in Eſſex, loſt its charter by expiration, which I believe will ſoon happen there, or as ſoon as old Sarum could be purchaſed by the country. But if you begin with a general Scotch Borough reform, you can ſee no end to its application in England—for why ſhould old Sarum ſtand when it is diſfranchiſed.

Diſfranchiſement is the word of all others to be avoided on the preſent occaſion. It is the worſt enemy of all practicable reform.

Should it be determined to go beyond theſe partial and unambitions meaſures, the voluntary ſale of ſome Engliſh boroughs and Scotch corporate rights might furniſh the means of giving not only ſeveral other towns, as Leeds or Sheffield, a repreſentation—but of adding to the county members, as by giving Yorkſhire two or three, Lancaſhire one or two additional Members. But for a firſt ſtep I am very clear that the four bills enumerated above, or including a proviſion reſpecting Malden and Manchester, the five bills, are enough to begin with, and ſhould ſatisfy the moſt ſanguine reformer, who ſincerely wiſhes an improvement in parliament—there let us ſtop, and ſee, and try.—In bringing forward ſuch a plan we muſt give up all hopes of ſatisfying the more violent political reformers of the day.—They will call it a trick, a job, a ſubterfuge—a collution, and every thing moſt opprobrious; we ſhall be infinitely more abuſed than if we did nothing at all—what is worſe ſuch idle clamour will for a while dupe the well meaning reformer in moſt places—But, in the end, we ſhall reclaim the latter from the influence of their miſleaders, and ſhall have the ultimate ſupport of all whoſe honeſty and good ſenſe makes their ſupport worth having.—To ſuch immediate clamours, however, muſt the temperate reformer expoſe himſelf, and for meeting ſuch rewards muſt he make up his mind.—There is no help for it. Had a rational, a feaſible ſcheme like the one above ſketched out been ſooner propoſed, in all probability they would not have exiſted, at leaſt it is certain that the grounds for them would have been removed.

I am extremely deſirous of your candid ſentiments & thoſe of your friends on the above out line. I have purpoſely avoid d too many details, and even ſuppreſſed material parts of each bill, in order to give it in the general, and more *conveyely*.‡ The propriety for example under the firſt meaſures of rendering places during pleaſure, which are conferred by boards as well as thoſe granted by the Crown, a ground for vacating a ſeat in parliament, is too obvious to eſcape notice—they come clearly within the meaning of the ſtatute. Why ſhould a lordſhip of the treaſury vacate (worth 1500*l*.) and not the ſecretary ſhip worth thrice that ſum*

May I beg your early attention to this matter as it is my with to make up my mind on it without delay.—I have only to add, that ſhould the above plan be deemed adviſeable, I ſhall endeavour to find ſome perſons of due weight and conſideration to bring it forward.—I ſhall be ready to aſſiſt and ſupport it, and my reaſon for ſtepping forward with it, or for intending to propoſe it to parliament myſelf, ſhould I ultimately be ſatisfied with its ſoundneſs, and ſhould I find no better perſons to bring it forward, is my acquaintance with the ſubject in my profeſſional capacity, both in attending election buſineſs in parliamentary committees, and in Scotch law practice. Believe me with great regard.

Yours, very faithfully,

HENRY BROUGHAM.

We do not ſay that this long epiſtle is wholly deſtitute of ſenſe; indeed, we will admit that it contains a few ſhrewd obſervations, but we cannot compliment the writer either on the elegance or perſpicuity of his ſtyle, neither do we think that his ſentiments and principles reflect any honor on his head or heart. His condour is evidently affected; he aſks the opinions of others and at the ſame time endeavours to influence their deciſions; his plan has been produced according to order, and its only object is to obtain a temporary popularity for thoſe to whom he is indebted for his ſeat in parliament, and from whom he expects to receive the wages of dependence. We again repeat that we are far from deprecating a liberal oppoſition to the exiſting government; but as loyal ſubjects and ſincere well wiſhers to our country, we muſt proteſt againſt all attempts to inflame and arm the people againſt the Crown, whether the motive be to overthrow the conſtitution, or to coerce our beloved ſovereign to take again into his ſervice the Greys and Grenvilles, contrary to his wiſhes, and we will add contrary to the intereſts of the nation.

Want of room obliges us to poſtpone an account of various other baſe and diſhonourable tricks by which the St. Alban's-ſtreet conſpirators have endeavoured to obtain their objects. Our friend has promiſed to furniſh us with numerous other documents, for the juſtly conſiders that there can be no moral impropriety in betraying the machinations of thoſe who are ſacrificing every honourable, every gentlemanly feeling at the ſhrine of ambition add avarice. Had he earlier known their diſpoſition and propenſities, he never would have attached himſelf to ſuch an unprincipled—ſuch an heartleſs party, although he rejoices with us that he has thereby been enabled to expoſe, and we hope, to fruſtrate their fordid and nefarious plans.

May 29, 1810.

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* Which never will exiſt but in Mr. Brougham's imagination.

* Mark this, reader, we beſeech thee. E.

† How greatly are the corporation of Edinburgh obliged to their countryman Mr. Brougham!

‡We cannot ſay much for the honorable gentleman's *conciſeneſs*? E.

* The anſwer to his query is ſufficiently obvious. E.

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required—By this kind of professional Puff the Doctor appeared to have reached the acme of private practice.

We have thus endeavoured to particularize the most prominent characters of the Evening, perfectly aware however that many deserving notice must of necessity have escaped our observation—Those we have mentioned were certainly supported with a degree of humour, pleasantry or ability that requires every commendation, and rendered the Evening's Entertainment a most perfect scene of a well conducted Masquerade, which for variety of character, richness of costume and display of beauty has never been surpassed.

In the number of characters present we were prepared to find some failures. The only one that struck our observation—was a lame attempt at personating a Jew—the performer, however, finding himself crippled in his endeavors, in a short time retired to his Chambers in Paper buildings—happy, we understand, in the reflection, that his name would not admit of a Pun.

Of elegant fancy and other dresses there were the greatest variety.

Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. Anstruther, Mrs. MacMullen, Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Goldie, Mrs. Showers, Mrs. Annesley, Miss Anderson, Miss Champain, Miss Macnaghten, Miss Paul and a long list of fashionables were unmasked during the greater part of the Evening.

His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Casamaijor, General Pater, Commodore Broughton, Capt. Cole, R. N. Mr. Tackeray, &c. &c. were likewise unmasked, enjoying the surrounding festivity.

At about two o'clock the company were summoned to Supper—which was served in a most elegant temporary Pavilion erected for the occasion—richly hung with drapery, illumined with numerous globe and other lamps, aided by chandeliers of the most brilliant and magnificent appearance, the floor being covered with rich Turkey carpeting.

The tables displayed a munificence and splendor seldom rivalled—The produce of Europe and Asia were in the greatest abundance—The Wines were of the most choice quality and very cool, and the company, comprising most of the settlement, appeared highly gratified by the hospitality of their reception.

After leaving the Supper Table, the company returned to the Ball Room and Country dances commenced, and was kept up with the greatest glee and vivacity until near six o'clock in the morning; when Lady Barlow led off "Sir Roger De Coverly" with Colonel Conway—and which notwithstanding the late hour, was persevered in with amazing spirit near half an hour, when the party retired to partake of a second Supper—after which her Ladyship, with that politeness and condescension so peculiarly her own, joined in a glee with Captain Trewman and Mr. Dillon, and soon after seven in the morning the Company took an unwilling leave of their attentive, amiable and engaging Hostess.

It was near the hour of eight before the Gardens were cleared.

APRIL 8th.

On Saturday evening arrived the American Brig Vancover, Captain Gordon, from Boston, left 17th November.

Through the above channel, Intelligence from England to the 19th of October and from Lord Wellington's army to the 7th of October, has been received.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

We are enabled to state some official particulars of the flight of Lucien Bonaparte, and his family from Italy, and his demand of the protection of our government. Official letters from Malta, dated August 24th, that, on the 23d Lucien Bonaparte arrived at that place. He sailed from Civita Vecchia (a port near Rome) on board the American ship Hercules, which he freighted to carry himself and family, to Cagliari, the capital of the island of Sardinia, there to claim the protection of Mr. Hill, the British Minister Plenipotentiary. On arriving off the port, Mr. Hill refused his permission for his landing, and the vessel continued off the port several days. During the time Mr. Adair, the late British Minister to the Ottoman Porte, arrived at Cagliari, in the Salsette frigate, when upon a consultation between the two Ministers, it was agreed that the Pomana frigate should take Lucien and his family to Malta, Mr. Lucien Bonaparte states that not long since he received an invitation from his brother the Emperor of France to divorce his present Wife;—to marry into some of the Imperial or Royal House of Europe; and to wed his daughter, a beautiful girl of 15, which has been for a time at Paris, to the prisoner Ferdinand, the 7th.—In which case he should be appointed King of Rome. Some threats, as usual with Napoleon, attended these propositions. Lucien, unwilling to repudiate his wife, though, like himself, of humble origin, nor to desert his children; and aware of the impetuous and bloody disposition of a brother, who, in speaking of another brother, Louis, to the Dutch deputation, could say in permitting him to live. "I have shewn more forbearance than my character admits and my rights required;" he adopted the resolution to elude his grasp, and secretly engaged an American vessel to transport him, his numerous family, relatives, and wealth to where it could be protected by the only power in Europe capable of affording them the protection required. On his arrival at Malta he was waited upon by General Okes who assured him that the should receive the protection he wished; but that he must, for the present, take quarters in the citadel, and consider himself a prisoner of war, on parole, until the determination of the British Mouarch on his case, could be obtained. Lucien and his family are treated with every attention.

THE LATE MR. GOLDSMID.

Oct. 2, The public are rapidly recovering from the shock which the sudden and awful death of this gentleman had occasioned. Meetings have been had of the gentlemen who have made bargains with his House and they are satisfied. No instance has occurred of their refusing to settle their bargains. The difference has been paid on all bargains which have become due. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed three gentlemen to inspect the statement of the affairs of this house; which has been laid before the minister, and, he has signified the intention of government to render it every service in their power, consistent with their duty to the public. The Bank also has promised to afford the most liberal assistance. The claim of government on the house, on account of Exchequer Bills, is estimated at 419,000l. The indulgences proposed will not only raise the funds, but leave considerable surplus for the benefit of the family of the deceased. — It was yesterday announced that the Bank had consented to advance (not as was said 35 per cent. but) 45 per cent, on the pledged omnium, in the hands of the Gentlemen who had lent money on the security of it, as the means of preventing it from being brought hastily to the market. In other words, they were willing to pay back 45l. on all omnium upon which 55l. had been paid, to take it in as if only 10 per cent, had been paid on it, and to advance all the rest, on the individuals giving the usual bond for the redemption—Consols yesterday left off at 65 5 8. Omnium closed at about 6¾ discount.

October 3. Things looked favourably yesterday. There is no want of money. Every evil brings with it some good.

LATEST FROM SWEDEN.

Captain Boyd, arrived here yesterday, sailed from Gottenburg, Oct. 9.—He informs, that Bernadotte, (the Crown Prince of Sweden) had not arrived at Stockholm, but was soon expected.—That it was reported and generally believed that 30,000 French troops would be sent to Sweden, during the course of the winter:—That American property was considered safe at Gottenburg, and the flag respected.—That the French Consul appointed for Gottenburg, had not reached that place:—That the Danes were capturing every vessel they met without under the American flag; and had prohibited the importation of colonial produce:—That American property was considered as unsafe in the ports of the Baltic, except in the ports of Russia and Sweden.—That since the capture of the Baltic fleet off the coast of Norway, the British cruizers had been more vigilant, and kept the privateers from venturing far from land: That the port of Gottenburg was completely overstocked with colonial and American produce; and that it was computed that 9,000,000 lbs. Coffee was stored, and no sale.

INVASION OF SICILY.

PYALE, SEPT. 18, 1810.

The appearance of the equinoctial commencing, his Majesty [Murat] yesterday ordered some detachments to set sail for Scillia (Sicily). At three in the morning, they landed at St. Stefano, dislodged the enemy from it, and advanced to Ducheffa. But, his Majesty finding the winds and currents would not permit his succouring them, ordered them to return; and they finished their embarkation before the enemy perceived them, with the exception of some men who were not able to be brought back for want of boats.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19, 1810.

Mr. Wilson, the messenger, has arrived from Portugal, which he left on the 7th inst. No new battle had been fought.

Orders have been given for additional reinforcements to proceed immediately to Portugal.

Oct. 19. Lord Wellington conducted his march towards Lisbon in the best order. Generals Silveira, Trant and Wilson, follow the rear of Massena's army, and he only controuls the ground he occupies.

General Wilson is to proceed to Sicily to command an expedition against Corfu.

Brigadier General Crawford has died in Portugal, not General Crawford, Mr. Windham's friend, as stated in the Papers.

All hopes of the recovery of the Princess Amelia is given up, and her dissolution hourly expected.

Retreat of the English Army.

LONDON. OCT. 19.—The following intelligence is by the Elizabeth Packet, from Lisbon, and may be relied upon. As has before been stated Massena made a strong and rapid movement to outflank Lord Wellington's army on the Mondego.—This, of course, required a counteracting movement on the part of his Lordship, and produced the battles of the 26th and 27th at Busaco, near Coimbra (a town on the Mondego a few miles from the Atlantic), A general battle was expected on the 28th, which did not take place. On the 1st Oct. after giving time to the inhabitants of Coimbra to remove themselves and valuables, Lord Wellington left the banks of the Mondego, and retreated towards Lisbon; and on the 7th occupied a position extending from the Tagus to the Ocean, on a chain of fortified heights. His H. Q. on that day were at Alcobaco, about 40 miles from Lisbon; having his right at Albandra on the Tagus, and his left at Peniche, on the Atlantic. In this position, it is stated, he had about 70,000 men, militia included; and was amply supplied. Gen. Silveira and Gen. Wilson, with a strong body of Portuguese irregulars, were hanging on the rear of Massena's army. The Marquis Romana, with 15,000 men, was on the south of the Tagus, following Lord Wellington's march.

Unless an immediate embarkation took place, a general and decisive battle could not be avoided. The English merchants had waited upon Admiral Berkeley for permission to embark on board the transports, but were denied as there was not shipping sufficient to take away the troops; and at the same time hinted there was no great cause of apprehension.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Marshal Massena, in a letter dated "Viseu, Sept. 22d, 1810." states, that the French advanced from Almeida the 16th September, and after traversing "hideous roads" arrived on the 19th at Viseu, and occupied the bridge of Crisi:—That the English retired towards Coimbra as the French advanced:—That the grand park of artillery and heavy baggage were still behind, and had been attacked by 2000 Portuguese, who were repulsed by 200 French!—That the artillery and baggage had suffered considerably; but as soon as they were repaired he should pursue his route upon Coimbra, where he was certain of finding the English and Portuguese united. The Marshal concluded thus; "We only march over deserts.—Not a soul is to be met with any where—every place is abandoned,—Women, children, and aged, all fly. In short we cannot find a guide in any place. Our soldiers are contented, and impatient for the moment in which they shall meet the enemy." From Viseu Massena advanced to Avellana, crossed the Mondego, and proceeded to Leira, where at the last date his H. Q. were established. There were, during these events, some sharp skirmishing between the advance and rear guards of the armies,

OFFICIAL LETTER OF LORD WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Liverpool has received a despatch, of which the following are abstracts, from Lord Wellington, dated.

"*Coimbra, September 30th* 1810.

"My Lord—While the enemy advanced from Celerico for Viseu, Col. Trant, with the Portuguese militia, was employed upon their flanks and rear, and attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th took two officers and 100 prisoners, and retired towards the Douro.

"My despatch of the 20th inst. will have informed you of the measures taken to collect the army in this neighbourhood, and if possible to prevent the enemy from taking possession of the town.

"On the 21st the enemy pushed on to St. Camba-das, and Generals Pack and Crawford retired to Mortoga.

[Lord Wellington then proceeds to detail the situation he took on the Sierra of Busaco (a few miles Northward of Coimbra) and of the advance of the French army, commanded by Marshal Massena, consisting of the 2d corps, under Gen. Regnier, the 6th under Marshal Ney, and the 8th under Marshal Junot, to force that position. After describing some smart skirmishing between the light troops of the two armies he proceeds:]

"At 6 A. M. of the 27th. the enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position, on the right and left of the highest point of the Sierra. The attack on the right was made by two divisions, on the 3d division of our infantry. One division of the French arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 88th regiment under Colonel Wallace, 45th under Colonel Meade, and 8th Portuguese regiment under Col. Douglas, the whole directed by Major Gen. Picton. These three regiments advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy from the advantageous ground which he had occupied.

"Another French division attacked further on the right; but was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge by the 74th regt. under Col. French, a brigade of Portuguese infantry, directed by Col. Mackinnon. Gen. Lieth also moved to his left, to support Gen. Picton, with the 3d battalion of Royals, the 1st and 2d battalions of the 38th regiment and aided in the defeat of the enemy.

"On the left 3d divisions of French infantry attacked the part of the Sierra, commanded by Brig. Gen. Crawford, and Pack. One division only made any progress, towards the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged by Gen. Crawford, with the 43d, 52d and 95th regiments, and the 3d Portuguese Cacadores, and driven down with immense loss.

"Gen. Cleman's Portuguese brigade moved to support Crawford's, and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regiment made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another division of the army, which was endeavouring to penetrate in that quarter.

"Besides these attacks the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th.

"The loss sustained by the enemy in his attack on the 27th has been enormous. I understand Gen. of Division Merle, and Gen. Maucuna, are wounded; and Gen. Simon was taken prisoner by the 52d regiment, and three Colonels, thirty-three officers, and 250 men. The enemy left two thousand killed on the field of battle, and I understand from the prisoners and deserters, that their wounded is immense.

"The enemy did not renew his attack, (excepting by the fire of his light troops on the 28th) but he moved a large body of infantry and cavalry from the left of his centre to the rear, from whence I saw his cavalry in march on the road which leads from Mortagoa over the mountains towards Oporto.

"Having thought it probable that he would endeavour to turn our left by that road, I had directed Col. Trant, with his division of militia, to march to Sardao, with the intention that he should occupy those mountains, but unfortunately he was sent round by Oporto. by the general officer commanding in the north, in consequence of a small detachment of the enemy being in possession of St. Pedro de Suli; and notwithstanding the efforts which he made to arrive in time, he did not reach Sardao till the 28th at night, after the enemy was in possession of the ground.

"As it was probable that in the course of the night of the 28th, the enemy would throw his whole army upon that road, by which he could avoid the Sierra de Busaco and reach Coimbra, by the high road to Oporto, and thus the army would have been exposed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on less favorable ground; and as I had reinforcements in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Busaco. The enemy did break up in the mountains at eleven at night of the 28th, and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avelans, in the road from Oporto to Coimbra, yesterday; and the whole army was seen in march through the mountains: that under my command however, was already in the low country between the Sierra de Busaco and the sea; and the whole of it, with the exception of the advenced guard, is this day on the left of the Mondego.

"Although from the unfortunate circumstance of the delay of Col. Trant's arrived at Sardao, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed in effecting the object which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying the Sierra de Busaco, I do not regret my having done so. This movement has afforded me a favourable opportunity of shewing the enemy the description of troops of which this army is composed; it has brought the Portuguese levies into action with the enemy for the first time in an advantageous situation; and they have proved that the trouble which has

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been taken with them has not been thrown away, and that the are worthy of contending in the ſame ranks with Britiſh troops in this intereſting cauſe, which they afford the beſt hopes of ſaving."

"Throughout the conteſt upon the Sierra, and in all the previous marches, and in thoſe which we have ſince made, the whole army has conducted themſelves in the moſt regular manner. Accordingly all the operations have been carried with eaſe, the ſoldiers have ſuffered no privations, have undergone no unneceſſary fatigue, there has been no loſs of ſtores and the army is in the higheſt ſpirits.

"I ſhould not do juſtice to the ſervice, or to my own feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of drawing your Lordſhip's attention to the merits of Marſhal Beresford. To him excluſively under the Portugueſe government, is due the merit of having raiſed, formed, diſciplined and equipped the Portugueſe army, which has now ſhewn itſelf capable of engaging and defeating the enemy.

"I have beſides received from him upon all occaſions, all the aſſiſtance which his experience and abilities, and knowledge of this country have qualified him to afford me.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"(Signed) WELLINGTON."

The reſidue of this letter is occupied with acknowledgements to various officers, particularly to Marſhal Beresford, Lt. Gen. Spencer, Major Gen. Leith and Picton, Brig. Gen. Howorth, Lt. Cols. Mackinnon, Champelmound, de Arouje Bacallar, Wallace, Meade, Sutton, Douglas, Atentchild, Bathurſt, and Fletcher,; Major Smith, of the 45th, who was killed and Major Birmingham.

Official Returns of killed wounded, and miſſing of Lord Wellington's army, viz. 1 Major, 2 Capts. 5 Subalterns, 6 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 179 rank and file, and 5 horſe, killed—1 Colonel, 4 Lieut. Colonels, 6 Majors, 16 Captains, 30 Subalterns, 32 Sergeants, 3 drummers, 917 rank and file, and 12 horſes wounded—1 Captain, 3 Sergeants, 54 rank and file, and 10 horſes miſſing.

Accounts from Spain continued auſpicious to the patriot cauſe. The Cortes were taking high and ſpirited ground.

A Ruſſian official account announces another victory over the Turks, and the annihilation of an army of 40,000 men in nine hours.

Murat had made a ſecond abortive expedition to Sicily.

Lucien Bonaparte had obtained permiſſion of the Britiſh Government to repair to England.

On the 24th Sept. the Emperor Napoleon iſſued a new decree for ſelling the ſequeſtered American Merchandize in Holland and Antwerp! The Hornet brings the decree. Actions ſpeak louder than words.

The following article is copied from the India Gazette and adopting the language of that paper in this reſpect we preſent our readers with it "not out of any particular reſpect which we entertain for the work from which it is taken, but from underſtanding, that it has excited in England an unuſual degree of intereſt and curioſity. It contains, as our readers will perceive, a letter from Mr. Brougham (the author of a Treatiſe on the Colonial Policy of Great Britain and of ſome of the ableſt articles in the Edinburgh Review,) on the ſubject of Parliamentary Reform, which letter the editor of the work in queſtion profeſſes to have obtained in a ſurreptitious manner. Mr. Brougham conſidered the matter as of ſo much conſequence, that he made an application to the Lord Chancellor, for an injunction to ſuppreſs the whole edition, which was accordingly granted."

FROM THE SATIRIST.

NO. XXXIII.

THE ST. ALBANS'. STREET PLOT.

Acquainted as we long have been with the atrocities of our country's domeſtic enemies, we were but little ſurpriſed to hear of the ſecret and diabolical machinations of the traitor's committee in Ryder-ſtreet, where the tools of Horne Tooke, O'Connor, and Buonaparte have for ſome weeks daily aſſembled to deviſe means of deluding and inflaming the public mind, to arrange the plan of inſurrection, to diſtribute *the ſecret ſervice-money of France*; * and as we verily believe to designate by dark, but intelligible hints, the victims of projected murder, but great indeed, was our aſtoniſhment, and bitter were our feelings when we learnt that theſe were not the only conſpirators who were endeavouring to miſlead the people and *triumph over the ſovereign.*

We conceive a liberal oppoſition to the miniſter of the day to be not only uſeful, but eſſential, to the public weal: a difference of opinion, whether real or pretended produces arguments, and argument elicits truth: but when the opponents of the exiſting government are inſtigated by ſordid motives, and have recourſe to wicked means, when they ſacrifice integrity, honour and patriotiſm, to gratify avarice and ambition, they become, in effect, the abettors of treaſon, and the moſt dangerous enemies of their country.

Notwithſtanding we have always oppoſed and diſapproved the political tenets of the oppoſition members, we conſidered the greater part of them to be men of upright intentions and unimpeachable integrity; but we confeſs, that our opinions, in this reſpect, have been materially altered ſince we became acquainted with the proceedings of the St. Albans' ſtreet conſpirators.*

In the month of January laſt the firſt-floor of No. 20, St. Albans' ſtreet, was taken and converted into a committee-room, by the leading oppoſition members, where meetings have ſince been daily held for the purpoſe of arranging queſtions to perplex miniſters, writing circular letters to their friends requeſting "their early attendance in the Houſe of Commons" on particular days, "when a diviſion was expected to take place," and, in ſhort, to contrive and deviſe means of ſeizing once more upon all the high and lucrative offices of the ſtate, and *forcing* themſelves into the ſervice of their ſovereign.

Mr. * * * * * volunteered his ſervices as manager of the preſs. Moſt of the violent philippics againſt miniſters which have appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, were written by this gentleman, and ſent, generally through the medium of the committee's ſecretary, Mr. Lock of Lincoln's Inn, to Mr. Perry.

When it was reported that Mr. Canning, whoſe talents and firmneſs the oppoſition regard with envy and terror, was about to reaſſume his ſeat in the cabinet, Meſſieurs * * *and Co.* degraded themſelves by writing the moſt contemptible falſehoods and the baſeſt calumnies againſt him that ever diſgraced even the Morning Chronicle; againſt Lord Melville, they equally exerted themſelves, and during the whole of the enquiry relative to the expedition to the Scheldt their pens were inceſſantly employed in endeavouring to inflame the public mind againſt the miniſters, and to obtain a majority againſt them by threatening thoſe members who were inclined to vote in their favour with popular odium and vengeance. The paragraphs againſt Lord Chatham, and the ſuppoſed contradictory ſtatements in his evidence, which appeared on the ſame day and *in the ſame words*, in the Times and the Chronicle, were all of St. Alban's-ſtreet manufacture. We ſpeak with confidence (*for our friends ſaw them in the manuſcript*) and indeed nearly all the *moſt* aſſurances that the nation was unanimous in favour of the oppoſition, which have rendered the latter newſpaper, together with the *Britiſh Preſs*, wholly unworthy of credit, were derived from the ſame *diſintereſted* ſource. Although the ſpleen of thoſe *highly reſpectable* perſonages, the newspaper reporters, prevented Mr. Windham's ſpeeches from appearing in the reports of the parliamentary debates, the committee found little difficulty in perſuading the needy and venal editor of the Britiſh Preſs to inſert ſuch of them as were calculated to benefit the party in a conſpicuous part of his papers. They were uſually ſent with a note from Mr. Lock to the following effect.

"Mr. L.—is particularly requeſted to inſert the incloſed in to-morrow's Preſs and Globe."

Not contented with having publiſhed a liſt of the minority and majority on Lord Porcheſter's reſolutions in all the oppoſition papers with invidious additions† to the names *of the latter*, the committee ordered many hundred copies thereof to be printed on large ſheets of fine wove paper. Theſe were rent, carriage free, to various perſons in every conſiderable town in the kingdom, each parcel containing a note, of which the following is a copy:

"The accompanying papers are tranſmitted to you by ſome friends to the reſolutions moved by Lord Porcheſter reſpecting the Walcheren expedition, in the expectation that you will alſo approve of them. In that caſe, they take the liberty of requeſting you to give them circulation, that the country at large may be diſtinctly apprized of the different propoſitions contended for by the oppoſite parties, as well as of the perſons by whom they were reſpectively ſupported."

We believe theſe papers produced an effect very oppoſite to that which was intended—thoſe muſt have been idiots indeed who could not gueſs from whom they came, and the natural generoſity of an Engliſhman always riſes againſt thoſe who endeavour to prejudice his mind by unfair and illiberal means. Mr. Yorke having accepted the tellerſhip of the Exchequer, and thereby vacated his ſeat in parliament, the oppoſition (as well as the traitors) were freed for a time from one of their moſt formidable enemies, a man not to be intimidated by threats of popular vengeance, and who dares act as his honeſt conſcience dictates in deſpite of popular clamour; ſuch a man was more to be feared than a whole hoſt of timid, vacillating opponents, and every poſſible exertion was accordingly made to prolong his abſence from the field of political conteſt. Mr. Clifford,* the *honeſt* counſellor and bottle companion of Jew King and the notorious Peter Finnerty, were actually hired *generally* to excite a mob againſt him wherein he might endeavour to obtain a ſeat in parliament,† and oceans of ink were waſted in writing inflammatory paragraphs againſt him. Sincerely do we rejoice that all theſe nefarious exertions have failed, and that the country is again benefited and protected by the firm and honeſt counſels of Mr. Yorke.

Diſappointed in all their hopes, and defeated in all their baſe attempts by the deided majority in favour of miniſters on the Walcheren queſtion, ſome of the moſt hungry members of the St. Alban's Street committee began to think ſeriouſly of endeavouring to attain their end; by leaguing with the proſligate and deſperate wretches, who, under the pretence of reform, were ſtriving to overthrow the conſtitution of their country. Mr. Brougham had already, at their deſire and under their immediate inſpection publiſhed a long article on *the ſtate of parties* in the Edinburgh Review, wherein he ſtrongly recommended a union of the wigs and democrats;‡ and when Mr. Lethbridge's motion againſt the outrageous conduct of Sir Francis Burdett was about to be taken into conſideration, the committee of St. Albans' Street regardleſs alike of the dignity of the Houſe of Commons and the intereſts of their country, very coolly deliberated among themſelves whether it would moſt promote their own ſordid views to oppoſe or ſupport the demagogue; and finally determined as the moſt effectual means of embaraſſing miniſters, to vote for his being ſimply reprimanded. Mr. Chas. Wynne ſagaciouſly obſerved upon this occaſion, that he hoped this ſtratagem would threw miniſters into a minority. What are we to think of the patriotiſm or of the honeſty of ſuch could blooded, calculating politicians? Sir Francis Burdett's ſubſequent conduct having excited the indignation of every honeſt man in the kingdom, the oppoſition began to repent of their imprudence—they felt that by endeavouring to palliate his original crime they had, in a great meaſure identified themſelves with him, and ſhared alike the execrations of the loyal. They had, immediately after the deciſion of the Walcheren queſtion, written circular letters to their friends in the country, requeſting them to call county meetings to petition the king to remove his miniſters, or in other words, to reinſtate *All the Talents* in thoſe places which they had proved themſelves incapable of holding; but they were now convinced that all the arts of all their hirelings would be unable, in the preſent temper of the public mind, to carry any reſolutions in their favour, as appears from the following letter addreſſed to the Hon. P. D. Burrell, Piccadilly, the *original* of which is now in our hands.

DEAR BURRELL,

I am deſired to ſay that, in conſequence of the preſent ſtate of the public mind and the *uncertainty* whether any other county would follow, it is thought adviſable to ſuſpend *for a time*, all attempts to call a meeting in Lincolnſhire.

Your's ever,

30. *St Albans' Street,* JAMES LOCK.

Tueſday Morning.

At a very full meeting of the conſpirators it was reſolved to make another deſperate attempt to force themſelves into the ſervice of their king by humouring the prejudices of the people, and holding out to them a delutive promiſe of *Reform in Parliament.*—The luſt of power and place had triumphed over the haughty ſpirit of the Greys and Grenvilles, and to obtain their object they conſented to yield, or rather *appear* to yield, to the clamours of the ignorant multitude—Mr. Brougham was requeſted to draw up a *plan of Reform*, which might anſwer a *tub to the whale* without intrenching upon the influence of the *future miniſters*—all *pledges* of going the whole length of the frantic reformiſts were to be carefully avoided, but ſufficient grounds of *hope* were to be held out to the Burdettites to induce them to clamour for a change of Miniſtry, in order that the preſent ſervants of the crown might be intimidated into reſignation. The danger of attempting to carry their point by calling in the aſſiſtance of the mob, and inflaming them againſt thoſe who poſſeſſed the confidence of their ſovereign was not unſeen, but the conſpirators were playing a great game, and they did not heſitate to riſk the peace, the proſperity, and, indeed, the very exiſtence of their country—In the laſt week in April Mr. Brougham ſent a copy of the following letter to the St. Albans' Street committee, requeſting that twelve fair copies thereof might be immediately made, and particularly deſiring that *it might be ſhewn to nobody.*—Our friends informed us of the exiſtence of this curious document but were not able to procure us a copy—whether their having voted contrary to the wiſhes of the conſpirators on one or two queſtions created ſome ſuſpicions to their complete devotion to the party, or whether it was conſidered of ſuch vaſt importance by its author, that his injunction of ſecreſy extended to all but *a choſen few*, we cannot determine: however what we could not obtain in London, a reverend friend of Mr. Brougham's, to whom a copy was ſent, enabled us to procure from Scotland—We have ſince ſeen another copy which is now in the poſſeſſion of one of the members for the Borough of L—. We pledge our honors that the copy we preſent to our readers is genuine, although ſome of them will doubtleſs be a little ſurpriſed that ſuch language, ſtyle, and we may add ſuch nonſenſe, ſhould be the production of an *Edinburg Reviewer*, and particularly of the author of the paper on *the State of Parties* which appeared in the laſt number of Meſſrs. Jeffery and Co's repoſitory of miſchief and criticiſm.

Albany, London, April 28th, 1810.

MY DEAR SIR,

The ſubject of parliamentary reform is ſo ſoon to come before the Houſe of Commons, and is one of ſo great importance to the country, that I truſt you will excuſe or rather approve of the anxiety which prompts me to aſk the aſſiſtance of your opinion, in making up my own, and alſo in forming an eſtimate of the ſenſe of the people in your neighbourhood.

I ſhall begin by taking it for granted, that ſome reform is deſirable, and that the more the conſtitution of parliament can be improved the better. The queſtion is what ſhould be done in this, and how we ſhall have the beſt chance of doing moſt *for the cauſe?*—I certainly ſhall not much without reluctance obtrude my opinions upon the Houſe of Commons, and I am ſtill more averſe to be the author of any ſpecific propoſition on ſo grave a ſubject. But if I can perſuade no one of better pretenſions to undertake it; I am ſo deeply impreſſed with the ill conſequences of perſiſting in the former errors of reformers* to which I ſee the popular party out of doors more wedded than ever, that I ſhall feel it my indiſpenſable duty to ſtep forward in order to ſave the cauſe from a certainty of being once more ruined by its friends.

For half a century the queſtion has been agitated, and not without the ſupport of all the moſt eminent men in parliament and the country; ſtrange to tell, no progreſs has been made—not a ſtep gained; at leaſt not a ſtep forward; nay, until very lately all care about it was gone, and the moſt important of queſtions excited no kind of intereſt. This leads one to ſuſpect a radical error in the plans and principles of the reformers, and I am perſuaded that error is as follows.

They have dealt too much in generals—Their plans have been either too vague and undefined, or too large—ſo very large as to bear no ſtamp of caution, and give no fair hopes of ſucceſs. In all other branches of legiſlation, we go gently—reform evils gradually, and are content with doing the leſſer good that is practicable rather than graſp at the greater, which is beyond our reach. In this greateſt and moſt momentous ſubject alone, we have no moderation—will be ſatisfied with nothing ſhort of complete ſucceſs, and are reſolved to have all or nothing. Hence many doubts of our really caring much about it—and many fears of our imprudence have ariſen in the minds of thoſe who do not doubt of our good and zealous intentions.—We have a conſtitution—not very perfect, certainly—but containing ſo much of excellence as ſhould incline us rather to mend than to new model. Our Houſe of Commons in particular is inadequate to its functions—but it affords ſo many real checks to the crown—ſo much ſubſtantial protection to the people, that if its evils are not really quite incurable we ſhould prefer healing to amputation. We ſhould take the preſent ſyſtem, and cure its defect. We have a machinery already, let us improve it—let us at leaſt try if it can be improved, before we break it up, and try another on a principal quite different and unknown. I believe the queſtion of changing the whole ſyſtem of the repreſentation, that is of the conſtitution, is the only one in the hiſtory of politics from a general law down to a road bill—which has never been diſcuſſed with any caution or fear—and never ſuggeſted to any *man* the neceſſity of going to work mending piecemeal, before *you* began with deſtruction and reproduction; now, ſeeing this to have produced no good—and being a ſincere friend of reform, I am for profiting by paſt experience, and trying what can be done in a new and more ordinary way.

When Sir S. Romilly began to amend the bankrupt laws, he brought in a bill for ſubjecting freehold eſtates to the diligence of creditors—a moſt partial and narrow reform—and yet many thought it too large—ſo many that it was loſt—and he only ſucceeded in carrying next ſeſſions a very limited part of the ſame meaſure.—Had he begun by mooing for a general reform of all abuſes in the law of Dr. and Cr. or even, like my worthy friend Mr. Brand, for a committee on the bankrupt laws, every trader in England would have been alarmed, and all lawyers, at the leaſt, would have oppoſed him. So now in attempring the reform of our criminal law, he confines himſelf to the introduction of two meaſures, which, though important in themſelves, bear ſo ſmall a proportion to the whole abuſes to be corrected, that zealots for reform would ſcarcely condeſcend to look at them; yet that great lawyer and enlightened ſenator well knows the danger of rapid legiſlation: he is aware that it may be worſe to cure too quickly than to endure a little longer, and he can ſee no reaſon for moving moſt ſwiftly on the moſt ſlippry ground, when the precipice is neareſt and the gulf deepeſt. A beginning is the great object, the firſt is here the ſtep which coſts: and above all things a ſincere and virtuous reformer, one who wiſhes to do good and has a higher ambition than to make a noiſe, one who wants to have a reform and not a clamour, will avoid whatever many bring his cauſe into contempt or diſreſpect; he will therefore beware both of propoſing plans whoſe magnitude may alarm, and of going ſo far all at once as to run the riſk of doing irreparable miſchief before experience can adminiſter its corrections.

Looking at the Houſe of Commons with theſe views, my object would naturally be to find out its chief defects, and to attempt the remedy of theſe one by one. To propoſe no ſyſtem, no great project, nothing which pretended even to the name of a *plan*, but to introduce in a tempered-cana conciliating manner, before the end of the ſeſſions one or two ſeperate bills, intended to cure as many acknowledged evils, and to leave thoſe bills for further diſcuſſion during the vacation, to let them die altogether, if not approved of by the wiſer part of mankind, or to revive them next ſeſſion with ſuch improvements as the diſcuſſion of the intervening ſummer might ſuggeſt. One might be given up and another carried, all time for reflection would be afforded, a decent caution at any rate would mark ſo grave a proceeding, and either the outrageous reformers of the day would ſee that parliament was diſpoſed to amend itſelf, or the well-meaning part of their followers would ſee it and be reclaimed. A man muſt be blind to the ſtate of public opinion not to think this a ſafer way of protecting parliament than thoſe at preſent in vogue. He muſt be ſargone in zeal not to ſee that this is the only attainable reform, and that any other, if attainable, would be little deſirable.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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* We have been informed, but we do not pledge ourſelves that the aſſertion is true, although we verily believe it to be ſo, that among various items in the Secretary's account, delivered in a few days ago, upwards of 50l. were charged as having been expended in paying divers poor wretches for writing in chalk—"*Burdett for ever and DAM his enemies;*" "*Liberty or Death;*" "*No Piccadilly Butchers,*" &c. &c. on all walls, railings, and gateways in and about the metropolis; and a large ſum towards defraying the expence of tearing down and covering with mud all *proclamations* againſt the rioters, and all placards, &c. tending to expoſe the views of the demagognes, beſides *ſeveral hundred pounds* for ſecret ſervices! ! ! —query, who *furniſh the caſh?*

* Our readers will doubtleſs marvel how we gained our information of the ſecret tranſactions of the conſpirators; and we lament that we are prevented, by very obvious cauſes, from gratifying their curioſity. This much, however, we will tell them—the conduct of the moſt violent oppoſitioniſts; when Sir F. Burdett's queſtion was *firſt* agitated, alarmed and diſgusted many of their adherents, and among others two particular friends of ours, who felt it a duty which they owed their country to expoſe and fruſtrate the ſordid views of thoſe whom they now diſcovered, had no other object than the gratification of their own ambition and avarice. The truth of all and every fact contained in this ſtatement we defy any man to controvert, from Mr. Bully Whitbread down to Mr. Secretary Lock, of Lincoln's Inn.

† Among other invidious additions the following were truly abſurd—Wood, T. *brother-in-law to Viſcount Caſtlereagh:* Fitzgerald, A. *a brother of the commiſſioner of the Iriſh Stamps*: Crawfurd, C. *a general*: Popham, Sir H. *one of the planners of the expedition*, &c. &c. They had put Sir Home down in the liſt of their *hopeful* ones.

* Mr. Clifford is ſaid to be the beſt collector and manager of a mob in England—his tranſactions with the Iſleworth millers will never be forgotten. Peter Finnerty's practice in the Iriſh rebellion rendered him alſo a moſt proper perſon to be employed on ſuch an occaſion.

† If this ſtatement be untrue we can only ſay that Mr. Perry who mentioned the circumſtance as a poſitive fact to a friend of ours is the author of falſehood—we believe, however, that our readers may in this particular inſtance rely on his veracity.

‡ More of this anon.

* Mr. Brougham's opinions appear to be ſome what changed, ſince he wrote the articles on the *State of Parties* in the laſt Edinburgh Review; for them he declared that the people ought to be gratified *in all* their wild ideas of reform.—Vide Edinburgh Review, No. 30, P. 515.

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☞ Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.